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The first quarter of 2016 was full of events for IOM Mozambique. The Department of Emergency organized various trainings and Training of Trainers. Amongst them the first training on mainstreaming key protection concerns in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (HIV in Emergencies, Gender Based Violence and Countering Human Trafficking) for the Mozambican Civil Protection and other emergency response actors. These trainings were a great success and a good start for further collaboration in expanding the number of trained protection experts within the government departments and the humanitarian partners.

Under Labor Migration and Human Development, IOM organized a visit to a mine in South Africa and a study tour for Mozambican officials to Ethiopia to learn more about their diaspora involvement. More on this please find in this Newsletter.

The Migration Health Department organized another Holiday Campaign in Ressano Garcia and Gaza, during which a total of 865 persons were tested for HIV. 2,766 persons were screened for TB symptoms and out of those, 82 were tested for TB. Five persons were found TB positive and referred to the nearest health facility for TB treatment. Furthermore, the team supported with a health fair the 29th anniversary of Ressano Garcia, which also marked the second anniversary of Project Pfuneka, implemented in Ressano Garcia in partnership with CBO Pfuka Lixile.

The Migrant Assistance Department officially launched its cooperation with the Prosecutor General’s Office towards creating a national referral mechanism for victims of human trafficking. More information please also find below.

Enjoy the reading!
IOM Mozambique
In February, Voices from the Underground, an IOM project in partnership with local actors in Mozambique and South Africa, completed a year fully dedicated to reinforce a migrant mine worker association and their members to improve their representation role and inform them of their rights. The main outcome has been to strengthen the knowledge, organizational and technical capacities of these migrant human rights defenders. This has contributed to current and previous mine workers, as well as their families in communities of origin to access the social security benefits they are entitled to, including healthcare, pension and worker compensation.

As a result of these on-the-ground interventions, coupled with joint advocacy, governments and civil society are better suited than ever to discuss policy changes to counter human rights violations against these vulnerable migrants consciously and independently.

This favourable scenario is in contrast to the reality IOM Mozambique encountered in 2014 at the start of the project. In the upstream level, IOM is talking with policy makers in Mozambique to improve their support to migrant mine workers. In the downstream spectrum, the Mozambican Mine Workers Association (AMIMO), began to operate in a more proactive, professional and accountable way, both financially and in its representative role. IOM Mozambique’s partnership with AMIMO provided infrastructure and experts, building institutional capacity that revitalized the offices in Mozambique and South Africa, to formally establish the mining workers associations in both countries. Within this new approach, the association provided services such as legal counseling and casework, concerned with collecting evidence of rights abuses and the inability to access adequate information on occupational compensation or pensions that helps people to demand their rights. This was made possible by the ongoing support of the NGO Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), another strategic partner, who provided mentoring and capacity building to AMIMO to collect and advise on complicated legal cases and direct litigation if necessary.

IOM has witnessed cases such as Helena’s, a woman who grew up in the poor Mozambique countryside, with limited access to basic resources, such as formal education and professional assistance to help her defend her rights. She lost her husband twice: first, when he left to work in the mines in South Africa, and then to Tuberculosis, the most common communicable disease affecting mine workers and their communities of origin and destination. Barriers for Helena to access her compensation included the lack of required documentation such as autopsy reports, medical and employment records that are provided to the beneficiary at a price and held by The Employment Bureau for Africa (TEBA), the main recruitment agency for the mines in South Africa. Due to the lack of knowledge on their rights, restrictions in travel to South Africa to submit applications, the non-portability of compensation and benefits across borders and the required fees for these essential documents, Helena along with thousands of others are not able to access the compensations they are entitled to.

Helena is one example of generations in the field. Information gathered by IOM and partners points to a need to investigate the number
of mine workers, the contracts being made, and cases of human rights abuse. An unidentified number of migrant mine workers are working in South Africa without formal contracts, in violation of their labour and health rights. AMIMO claims that as many as 40,000 Mozambicans, retrenched from the contracted mining system, have returned to their country under precarious circumstances. TEBA currently estimates that 39,500 Mozambicans are contracted with the mines through formal mechanisms, with another 40,000 Mozambicans working in non-licensed mines or through sub-contracts.

Funded by the European Union Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), Voices from the Underground ends next July and expects to prepare the field for further changes. The partnership that brought together three key advocates for migrants’ rights in the region — IOM, AMIMO, and LHR — already proved its effectiveness. These actors performed together with an innovative approach focused not only on vertical issues such as increasing the knowledge of current and past mine workers and communities of origin on their rights but also providing access to compensations or occupational health issues. A threefold strategy combined: 1) Coordination for political change focused on the region’s development; 2) institutional capacity building of mine worker representatives; and 3) stronger legal services provided to civil society and human rights’ defenders. Each dimension had its own complexities, and the solutions were not isolated.

In April 2016, the project partners and the Mozambique Labour Delegation based in South Africa were hosted at the Kloof mine in Westonaria by Sibanye Gold to visit their mining operations and descend 3.5 kilometers underground to see the mining process and speak with management and mine workers; currently the Kloof mine is comprised of 15 per cent Mozambican mine workers.

Momentum is building in the region and a strong empowered civil society must be at the forefront so the multitude of voices from the underground are heard.
Since 2013, IOM has led a holiday campaign focusing on health promotion with migrants as they return to Mozambique during high migration periods such as the Christmas/ New Year and Easter holidays.

The objectives of the Holiday Campaign are:

1. To provide health information and promotion messages to mobile populations during the high migration period;

2. To offer TB screening and testing and HIV testing in home communities of migrants, focusing on the districts in Gaza where the highest proportion of migrant mineworkers reside;

3. To offer paralegal advice about occupational health claims focusing on claims for TB for mineworkers and their families;

During the 2016 Easter TB holiday campaign – from 21 to 30 March 2016 - approximately 30 change agents ensured door to door TB education, screening, and testing, condom distribution, community level HIV testing, blood pressure measurement and blood glucose control. The campaign’s focus was on mineworkers, family members of mineworkers, and community members affected by migration in two sites in Gaza province: Inhamissa (Xai-Xai city) and Nhacutse (Xai-Xai district).

A team of two lawyers from Lawyers for Human Rights South Africa also joined the campaign as part of the EU funded Labour Migration project “Voices from the Underground” to offer legal advice on due occupational health and pension compensations to current and ex-mineworkers and their families.

IOM Mozambique worked with the Ministry of Health of Mozambique through the Health Provincial Directorate of Gaza.

At the Ressano Garcia border, connecting Mozambique with South Africa, Project Pfuneka change agents also participated in the TB campaign during the peak on migrant influx into Mozambique. Apart from distributing TB related IEC material and educating mineworkers on TB, change agents also distributed male and female condoms.

The table below shows preliminary results of IOM’s 2016 Easter TB holiday campaign in Ressano Garcia and Gaza Province.
## Total for the Easter Campaign

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reached with TB information</th>
<th>TB Screened</th>
<th>TB Tested</th>
<th>HIV Tests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2681</td>
<td>3834</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6515</td>
<td>2766</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IOM, in partnership with CBO Associação Pfuka Lixile, implements in Ressano Garcia a TB/HIV prevention project called Project Pfuneka. Change agents got together on April 25th 2016 to celebrate the Ressano Garcia day. This occasion was particularly special, as this date also marks the second anniversary of Project Pfuneka.

Project Pfuneka’s school change agents presented their play on Gender Based Violence and community change agents sang some songs with strong HIV/TB prevention messages. Both change agents were involved in distributing condoms and IEC material throughout the day, as well as supporting IOM stands: one for HIV counselling and testing and malaria; and another one for blood pressure measurement and blood glucose control. All tests and medical procedures were performed by healthcare staff allocated by the Ressano Garcia Healthcare centre. In the afternoon, there was a football match.

Study Tour to Ethiopia to Strengthen Diaspora Engagement

IOM and Government of Mozambique Undertake a Study Tour to Ethiopia to Strengthen Diaspora Engagement The overall objective of the Capacity-building for Diaspora Engagement Project, funded by the IOM Development Fund (IDF) is to facilitate, enable and encourage meaningful communication between the Government of Mozambique (GoM) and the Mozambican diaspora, with the aim of promoting diaspora engagement in Mozambique's national development agenda. This will be achieved through two outcome areas: first, through building the capacity of the GoM to enhance their engagement with the diaspora; and second, through the creation and consolidation of a Mozambican diaspora network, and facilitating their access to information about opportunities to engage with Mozambique.
It was under outcome one that National Institute for Mozambican Communities in the Diaspora (INACE) and IOM carried out a three day study tour to Ethiopia from the 22nd to the 26th of March 2016. The main objective of the study tour was to learn from the Ethiopian government’s experience on developing and implementing diaspora engagement programmes. Furthermore, the study tour also aimed to learn about:

1. The engagement strategy or diaspora policy that the Ethiopian government has in place (e.g. legal basis, incentive mechanism for investment, elimination rates of customs duties within the framework of trade with the diaspora nationals, etc.);

2. The regular institutional interaction between the Directorate of Diaspora Affairs and Ethiopian citizens in the diaspora; and

3. The communication mechanism between the embassies and diaspora communities abroad.

The Mozambican delegation was comprised by INACE steering committee (representatives of the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Labour, Finance, Home Affairs, Public Works and Water Resources Tand State Administration), four IOM staff and one representative of the Mozambican diaspora.

The highlights of the study tour were the three meetings held at the IOM Liaison Office in Addis Ababa, African Union Diaspora Division and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia respectively. According to the government officials, the study tour was a great learning opportunity, and they stated that the lessons learned from that exercise would help the government of Mozambique and its partners to organize a fruitful upcoming diaspora forum, where highly skilled diaspora members would have a platform to give their contribution towards an establishment of a network that would continuously work for the effective involvement of the diaspora in the development of Mozambique. For the diaspora representative at the study tour, Mr. Monjane, “the activity showed just how committed INACE and IOM were in effectively engaging the Mozambican diaspora in the development of Mozambique” by bringing the diaspora to be part of the development of initiatives that will increase their participation in the national development process.

Next steps

Following the lessons learned in Ethiopia, the government of Mozambique in partnership with IOM will organize a two day diaspora forum. It is expected that at least 50 highly skilled diaspora members attend the forum that will help build confidence between the government of Mozambique and its diaspora. It is also expected that the forum will provide information that will guide the development of a knowledge exchange project between Mozambicans in the diaspora and those residing in the Mozambique.
Mozambique takes important step towards protecting trafficking victims

Victims of human trafficking from Mozambique, a country of origin, transit and destination, will soon have access to specialised and comprehensive government-led assistance, as IOM kicks-off a project supporting the country in developing a national referral mechanism for victims. The project, funded by the United States Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, aims to strengthen and institutionalise the protection of victims of trafficking.

“Effective interventions require the combined focus of the government, IOM and civil society” stated Dr. Alberto Paulo, Coordinator of the Prosecutor General’s Office Criminal Investigation Department in his opening remarks at the project inception meeting organized by the General Prosecutor’s Office and IOM on 29 March 2016 in Maputo. As representative of the National Referral Group, the body coordinating Mozambique’s counter-trafficking efforts, he added that based on its global experience and mandate IOM has much to offer towards building the government’s capacity and supporting a referral mechanism.

“Trafficking in persons is an abuse of the human rights of the victim, and a national referral mechanism should be seen as practical human rights tool by which a country implements its obligation to defend the rights and meet the needs of trafficked persons” stated IOM Mozambique’s Chief of Mission Katharina Schnöring. She reiterated the great advancement towards ensuring victim protection in 2015, when the National Referral Group, was established, in which IOM was invited as a member.

Although the problem of human trafficking remains barely visible in Mozambique with num-

Photo: Meeting participants from the National and Provincial Referral Groups, civil society and IOM
bers of identified victims and prosecuted human trafficking cases remaining low, the real scope of the problem is believed to be much broader with women and unaccompanied migrant children being at particular risk of exploitation. “Human trafficking is a reality and the vulnerability of people in rural communities is growing because of the ongoing drought, which serves as additional push factor for unsafe migration”, stated Mr. Pedro Mondjani, Head of the Referral Group of Gaza Province, which has been working since 2012. IOM’s experience in helping more than 70,000 victims in the past 20 years all over the world has shown that the lack of available services and victim protection during criminal proceedings is a barrier for victims of trafficking to come forward, seek assistance and cooperate with the police.

Since the beginning of the project in October 2014, IOM has assisted 11 victims and potential victims of trafficking, eight of them minors, to return and reintegrate into their communities.
Relocation as adaptation strategy for recurrent flooding in the Gaza Province, Mozambique

by Lisanne van de Kerkhof (IOM intern)

Lisanne van de Kerkhof did as a part of my MA African Studies at Leiden University an internship at IOM Mozambique. During this two months period she collected data for her thesis “Disaster risk resilience and migration as an adaptation strategy in the Gaza Province, Mozambique”. The first key findings are discussed in this article.

Introduction

Mozambique lies across some of the world’s largest flood plains; almost every year a flood occurs in some part of the country. Especially along the Zambezi and Limpopo Rivers, recurrent floods, aggravated by climatic extremes of drought and a heavy rainy season, are an annual threat to the local communities and their livelihoods. In response, the International Organization for Migration has been implementing different Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) programmes since 2008, closely working together with INGC (National Institute for Disaster Management). In the direct aftermath of a flood, IOM is concerned with the movement of internally displaced persons to accommodation centres. When the centres close, people decide whether they prefer to return to origin areas or to relocate permanently, to safer areas provided by the government. Some people return voluntarily to the risk areas due to a desire to live on their ancestral family land. In the lowlands, a lot of people make a living through fishing and farming. Relocation to the safer highlands can also mean they have to diversify their livelihoods and obtain new skills. Others on the other hand consider safety more important than attachment to their ancestral lands. In the Gaza province IOM conducted a research by means of community consultation to find out why exactly people decide to either stay, or return to their site of origin. The research also enquired how and in which circumstances the relocation sites could be improved to meet community expectations and needs. In this pilot research IOM visited Chiaquelane – one of the oldest and largest relocation sites of Mozambique – and Chókwè – a major town located next to the Limpopo River, with a recorded high risk of flooding. The key thematic findings of this research will be presented below.

Facilities

Since the first large group of people arrived in Chiaquelane in 2000, the situation has improved significantly. There is a police station, and a new large hospital just opened its doors. However there is no secondary school, so teenagers have to go to school in neighbouring towns. As such some families leave their kids in Chókwè so they could go to school there but there are concerns about their safety. Others spend a large amount of their income on their kids’ transport. The absence of a secondary school in Chiaquelane is
considered to have had a major role in the decision for many people to move back to Chókwè, at the same time the lack of a big hospital played a similar role. Even so returnees pointed that in Chókwè the facilities also need to be improved; the hospital and the police do not have enough capacity and are located too far from a large part of the community, and the roads are not paved which causes problems with transport of heavy goods and when there is heavy rains. For some people that live further from the main road it is also hard to transport their goods to their houses, previous IOM projects supported the construction of some roads with help of the community, which in turn created temporary employment opportunities. Proximity to core services facilities constitutes as such a key concern to communities.

Opportunities

Chókwè is considered the best place for employment opportunities in the region. It is a bustling town with many people and goods passing through. The soil here is also much better for machamba – local family farming areas - than the soil in Chiaquelane, which is dry and not as fertile. Furthermore, it is easier to trade livelihoods produce in Chókwè; the business opportunities and services are much more accessible in general, making it also easier to diversify your income source either by selling crafts or self-work. Therefore employment opportunities were highlighted as very important factor in people's decision to return to Chókwè after the (risk of) flooding has passed. Similarly who decided to stay in Chiaquelane was eager to make use of the early recovery opportunities offered by IOM and other organizations, for instance when the roads were built, but now the opportunities have decreased. A reliable Xitique (a rotating credit scheme among the community) and a large market place in the town centre would enhance opportunities to start and maintain a business in Chiaquelane. Until now, people in Chiaquelane are very dependent on help by the government and other organizations to develop livelihoods or employment.

Mobility and infrastructure

There is still the expectation to see more development in terms of mobility and infrastructure. Many respondents acknowledge that improved mobility – through more affordable public transport and a better and larger main road – would enhance employment opportunities as well as improve life in general in Chiaquelane. Better infrastructure and mobility would allow to buy goods to trade within the community but also to travel to Chókwè for school or work. Right now people say it does not make sense to look for a job in Chiaquelane; commuting would also mean all the income would be spent on travelling. Community members in Chókwè referred that they would even reconsider relocation to Chiaquelane if mobility was improved, a combination of both opportunities would then be the best option; live in the safe area of Chiaquelane, and work on the machambas in Chókwè.

Coping and adaptation strategies

For the people in Chiaquelane, the risk of flooding was the major factor in their decision to migrate permanently. Elderly households constitute the main group that decided to stay in Chiaquelane since that they had lost
everything in both the 2000 and 2013 flood. Generally themselves considering being too old to recover another time from flooding if they would stay in a risk area. Chókwè is seen a place to produce with abundant land and fertile soil, but Chiaquelane has to be their place to live. All their produce and anything valuable is stored in Chiaquelane, to avoid it will get lost in a future flood. Circular (seasonal) migration is perceived to be a good solution for many people, but transport is expensive and most do not own a car. Besides, abandoned plots and houses are easy targets for robberies. The government has been very active in promoting Chiaquelane as a ‘safe haven’ and encourages people to make use of their plots here. The community as well tries to create awareness among the returnees that it is not safe in Chókwè, and they tell their fellow residents that is important to endeavour efforts to recover by themselves. In general the people in Chókwè are also informed about the evacuation program for when there is a risk of flooding. Notwithstanding people are aware that Chiaquelane is a safe place to go to but do not have the means to build a proper house there, whilst some also cant since they did not receive a plot due to registration issues during the relocation process. As a coping mechanism the main adaptation strategies in Chókwè now include better housing with a high doorstep, and temporary migration to Chiaquelane, taking as many things as one can carry to safeguard them in case of disaster.

Conclusion

In general community’s perception indicates that a lot has improved in Chiaquelane since the first people moved here to escape the previous floods. However, there is a lot still to be done. The consulted community explained very clearly which issues there are and how these need to be solved, but it is a long process and it cannot be done all at the same time. The week after the consultations the new hospital in Chiaquelane opened its doors, with the community expecting that it will contribute to solve a lot of transport and capacity related issues. Especially the older and more vulnerable people decided then to relocate to Chiaquelane, because for them safety is most important and recovering from another flood will be very hard. Also families with small kids prioritized safety over other factors and opted to return because the availability of primary schools is good.

Livelihoods, shelter, transport, health, education and other services compose a dynamic process that structures and shapes how relocation and mobility can work as an adaptation process to recurrent disaster. The present research will be further analysed to provide specific evidence to points that must be considered to meet relocated community’s expectations and needs. But IOM also hopes with it to foster a broader discussion on the relocation process in country as a part of the national displacement management process.
The quarter in Tweets

IOM participates in the health fair to celebrate 25 years of Ressana Garcia @SwedensMiz @OMNL @NLambMaputo @netzdjst

Project "Pfunekaj change agents end today a 2-weeks training on Integrated Home Based Care in Ressana Garcia.

"CALPETHI" is a migration health care system in Mozambique

#WorldMentalDay #EndViolence IOM supporting today awareness raising activities in Nampula

Since one week, IOM emergency WASH support reaches communities in Moamba/Maputo province.

DroughtResponse @theOFDA

IOM change agents collecting TB sputum samples during the last days of the #IOMHolidayCampaign

#endTB

Dr. Paulo, Procurador-Geral Adjunto underlined the importance of cooperation in the fight against human trafficking.

IOM officer delivering to patient a TB positive result. He is an ex-mineworker.

#EndTB #WorldTBDay @IOM_PHAMESA

IOM change agents in 80 villages to exchange information with the community. #IOM_Mozambique MOHCH-USD

Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nytelel Mondlane, officially launching the Moz Diaspora Engagement Project

"Organize a Event as a Diaspora plans to Diaspora"